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The Sun for 1890.

Some people agree with THE SUN'S opinions about men and things, and some people don't; but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraidito speak its mind.

Citizens and the wives of citizens who care little of nothing for politics, do care immensely for THE SUN, because it is the most complete, the most comprehensive, and the most entertaining newspaper published anywhere. In its daily, Sunday, and weekly editions it covers with unrivalled thoroughness the whole field of human interest. It knows what news is and how to present it.

Republicans who have begun to read THE Sun keep right ob, in spite of the fact that its duty to the Democracy and its inveterate habit of putting the truth in plain English compel it pretty frequently to harass their political intellectuals. No other journal affords them material for thought in so cheerful and stimulating a way.

Democrats know that for twenty years THE SUN has fought in the front line for Democratic principles, never wavering or weakening in its loyalty to the true interests of the party it serves with fearless intelligence and disinterested vigor. At times opinions have differed as to the best means of accomplishing the common purpose; it is not THE SUN'S fault if it has seen further into the milistone.

Eighteen hundred and ninety is the year that will probably determine the result of the Presidential election of 1892, and perhaps the fortunes of the Democracy for the rest of the century. Victory in 1892 is a duty. and the beginning of 1890 is the best time to start out in company with THE SUN.

Mr. Speaker Reed.

The nomination of the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED for Speaker was the natural and logical thing for the Republicans to He has been the recognized leader of his side of the House, and there was no good reason why he should cease to lead when his party is in power. He has the brains, he has the sand, and he has the practice, too, and his partisanship is equal to any demands that may be made upon it even in the vigorous and hurly-burly kind of session which seems to be in prospect.

His nomination smashes the absurd and unpatriotic sectional argument which was used against him, and of which the users ought to have been ashamed. The West will never suffer from inability to take care of herself, and her interests will not be forgotten by Mr. REED.

The Republicans have made the best choice. Whatever may be said against Mr. REED's political narrowness by his opponents, his Shakespearean dome of thought is well filled. He is a burly figure in a fight, and an interesting figure always. Like many men of great talents, he affects to be, or is, a little lazy. By the time he gets his lists of committees made up the laziness will be pretty well shaken out of him.

What's in a Name?

Since the quarrel between Tories and Radical Unionists in Birmingham the leaders of the coalition now dominant in Parliament have had much to say in favor of fusion and the adoption of a common name. It is acknowledged, on all hands, that the Conservative rank and file and the more or HARTINGTON and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN can gatory fires of the future probation be made only be thoroughly amalgamated by a collective appellation. In the absence of such a bond the elements of opposition to Mr. GLADSTONE-elements whose incongruity has already been disclosed at Birminghamcannot, it is feared, be held together at the next general election.

But what name should the proposed new party take? On this point there is naturally some difference of opinion among the chief engineers of the coalition, each having in view the feelings of his own constituency. Unionists, pure and simple, would never do. That would stand for nothing except the single issue whether the existing Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland other issues in which the mass of British voters are quite as keenly interested. Bein one way or the other, the word Unionist would cease to have any significance.

Naturally the Tory voters consider that the tail of the coalition ought not to wag the dog, and that, if their Dissident Liberal auxiliaries feel the need of a common appellative, the good, old-fashioned term of Tory should suffice. To which the Liberal Union ists, and particularly the Radical Unionists of the CHAMBERLAIN type, reply that the word Tory has long ceased to mean anything, even for those who cling to it. The Toryism of Lord BEACONSFIELD, who proposed the second Reform act, had but little WELLINGTON, to whom the first Reform act was gall and wormwood. As for the Toryism of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, a microscope would be needed to distinguish it from Radicalism in many of its features. Indeed, Lord RANDOLPH reveals the trend of his principles and the character of his supporters by the hybrid title of Tory-Demecrat, which he habitually employs. The double term, however, will never be generally adopted, because it is essentially ridicu-

ous and unintelligible. On the other hand, even if pride would permit the Tories to sink their distinctive name in that of their Liberal coadjutors whose strength at the ballot box is problematical, the time has not yet come for them to be classified as Liberals. On some fundamental questions the differences between them and their temporary allies are too wide. The Radical Unionists are committed to the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Wales; the Tories are resolute uphotders of the Establishment in the principanty. Not only Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S foladherents demand the clarification and invigoration, if not the thorough transformation, of the House of Lords; the Tories would touch that decorative feature of the British Constitution as gingerly as possible. Lord HARTINGTON himself voted for the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland, and many Tories still bear him a grudge for Even, moreover, if the Tories could bring thamselves to accept the name of

empted. It is, at present, the collective appellation of Mr. GLADSTONE'S supporters. and is likely to remain so during his lifetime

We deem it quite possible, however, that Mr. GLADSTONE'S disappearance from public life will be followed by a renaming of political parties in Great Britain. The great mass of (sladstonian voters are evidently destined to be merged in the new Radios party. Then the convenient term of Liberal, discarded by the Radicals, may be assumed by all those voters who, while not inflexibly opposed to progress, are resolved that progress shall be slow, deliberate, and circumspect.

A Great Theological Change,

A Bridgeport journal tells us that an Episcopalian elergyman of that Connecticut town surprised his congregation by preaching a sermon in favor of the doctrine of purgatory, or of an intermediate state in which the souls of the dead are purified and prepared for admission into heaven. But there was no occasion for surprise. That theory is accepted even if not openly advocated by a great part of the Episcopal clergy, and is favorably regarded by many of the ministry of other Protestant denominations.

At the General Convention of the Episcopalians resolutions looking toward prayer for the dead, whose use can be justified only on such a theory, were defeated by a majority so small that it was doubtful whether the prevailing sentiment was not really in their favor, fear of misconception as to Romish tendencies preventing the more timid of the deputies from expressing their true convictions. The vote showed, too, that belief in the doctrine proclaimed by the Bridgeport clergyman is not confined to any one of the parties of the Church, but extends through them all, Low Churchmen and Broad Churchmen joining with High Churchmen in supporting the propositions. The Rev. Dr. Mann of Missouri was only bolder than the rest in offering the more important resolution on the subject; but it is not improbable that when the next General Convention meets three years hence the timidity of the majority will have departed, and prayer, for the dead will be established as an avowed dootrine and usage of the Episcopal Church.

At the meeting of the Missionary Board of the Congregationalists, also, it was made manifest that a minority, powerful intellectually if not numerically, is prepared to take what amounts to the same ground. It absolutely rejects or doubts profoundly the doctrine of damnation as taught by CALVIN and the old Puritan doctors of theology. Its sense of justice is outraged by the theory that the heathen are to be damned indiscriminately for not accepting Christ, even though they know nothing of Him and it is impossible for them to obtain the knowledge. These Congregationalists would believe in a future probation for the heathen wherein they could receive the instruction denied them on earth. But if there is to be a purgatory for the heathen there must be a purgatory for all souls, since even where the instruction is imparted on earth it is imparted by mortal and fallible men; or, the true teaching is rejected, not from wicked perversity, but from conscientious inability to receive it. The tares engendered by custom, circumstances, and heredity may have choked out the wheat from soil ready for

its growth. There is also a large party of the Pres-byterians which is getting itself ready to take the same position. They recoil with horror from the doctrine of damnation as propounded in their ancient Confession. It shocks these good people to find, as many of them are now finding out for the first time. that they have been professing to believe that infants born and yet to be born are doomed to everlasting misery. They can not even believe that anybody is predestinated to hell. Hence the theory that the souls of men will be purified for heaven in a state of purgatory is likely to become grateful to the many Presbyterians who reject the old doctrine of election. It is the only escape for them short of less numerous voters who follow Lord may not the souls passing through the pur-

the subject of the prayer of faith? We see, accordingly, how general is the tendency toward the doctrine preached by the Bridgeport clergyman. Nor is it a tendency toward the Church of Rome, for it shows itself in the communions which are most unalterable in their hatred of Rome.

Uniform Registration.

It has already been announced by Mr. SAXTON, who was promoted at the late election from the post of Assemblyman to that It is agreed, indeed, on all hands, that of Senator, and also by Senator Linson of the Ulster district that their respective bills altering the ballot laws of the State will be introduced on the first or second day of the session. That other measures will be should be repealed. There are a hundred introduced there is very little doubt, for both political parties are inclined to a change of some kind. But whatever action may be sides, when the home rule question is settled taken—and there is quite likely to be some concerning the various propositions to be placed before the Legislature regarding a change in the method of voting, there can be no question that the public interest will be subserved by the enactment of a law embodying Governor HILL's suggestion for a uniform registration throughout the State.

The present law governing the matter was first adopted in April, 1872. It went into operation in November of that year. By virtue of its provisions a voter in one of the larger cities is obliged to appear twice at the polling place. He goes once to register and once to vote, and this process is entirely in common with the Toryism of the Duke of | irrespective of the duration of his residence. On the other hand, the rural voter is freed from the formality of registration.

When originally adopted, many cogent reasons contributed to make the new law a proper one. With the growth in the number of inhabitants since, the multiplication of the number of smaller towns, and the increase in the density of population in localities exempt from the operation of any registry law, frauds and abuses have grown up unchecked, so that, substantially, one stan dard of citizenship is found to exist in one portion of the State and a different standard

in another. It is to remedy this state of things, and to prevent "repeating" on the part of individuals who are enabled, in the absence of registry laws, to visit several towns and to vote in each with small risk of detection, that it is proposed to extend the provisions of the present law of preliminary enrolment, so as to include the entire State. If, as is undeniable, the registry law possesses the advantage of furnishing a real safeguard against fraud and repeating, the benefits of the law lowers, but many of Lord Habtington's should certainly not be withheld from the Republican districts in the interior, which are just as worthy of protection in this respect as are the larger cities of the State.

It is not assumed that any device of law will have the ideal effect of making all men honest, patriotic, disinterested, and resolute in the casting of their ballots, but it is clear that all the voters of the State should be placed upon a footing of absolute equality regarding the registry, which is itself the should not be done, and if it be done the effect of the agitation for an improved system of franchise will be most salutary. To this end the representatives of both political parties can address themselves without any fear of a disagreement, and with the certainty that they are assisting in promoting a reform, concerning the advisability and propriety of which there is no question.

The Big Five.

A Cermanaville correspondent leads us to an opportunity of surveying our fellow citizens from a peculiarly interesting point of view, and, we feel sure, on this occasion with a highly instructive result. He asks: 'Who are the five best-known men in Now

After examining a considerable number of lists submitted by certain highly informed and intelligent citizens, we offer the following gentlemen by way of reply. are confident that one or two of our list would be on every list of this sort, no matter by whom it might be made up. We venture to say that, if all the lists were collected, the four which we give here would be found to have the greatest number of votes by a long majority. We will begin with:

The Mayor, ex officio,

JAY GOULD, CHAUNCET DEPRE.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. These four will pass in without a contest worth mentioning. The final place will, perhaps, be the seat of vigorous dispute, but unless RICHARD CROKER, the head of Tammany, or JOHN J. O'BRIEN of Republican fame is to get there, why shouldn't the selection be WARD MCALLISTER?

On the whole, we are rather inclined to favor Mr. MCALLISTER as the fifth distinctive New Yorker whose fame covers a larger expanse of our local directory than any other gentleman, barring his four colleagues given

Why New York is the Only Place.

A correspondent requests us to state the logical reasons why the great fair in celebration of the discovery of America should be held at New York, and not elsewhere.

We had thought these reasons to be so patent as hardly to require formal statement again; but we will consider one which must first strike every mind that considers the subject, namely, that this is to be a World's Fair. By its very designation that implies that the inhabitants of the whole civilized globe are invited to take part in it. In no other way could one of the most stupendous events in the history of human occupation of the earth-the discovery of its Western hemisphere-be completely and fittingly celebrated. It would be simply ridiculous for us to hold a little celebration of our own of Columbus's great achievement, ignoring or disregarding the interest which other nations have in an event which doubled the known area of our planet, gave a new direction to human enterprise, and opened up undreamt-of possibilities in the levelopment of the race.

But if the principal nations of the earth are to be invited to attend the celebration. and to aid, by the presence of their people and the exhibition of their achievements, in making it worthy of the occasion, then, manifestly, we must select such a location for the Fair as will attract them by the convenience of its situation, and by its capacity to receive and accommodate them and their exhibits. If anybody can name a place in America that can stand an instant's compar ison with New York in this respect we should like to hear of it. Every schoolboy knows that here is the centre of the commerce, the finance, and the power of the nation. It is possible that New York may not occupy in the eyes of some persons, who have not examined the facts, the supremacy as a centre of population which belongs to it, because the 3,000,000 of people who inhabit this metropolitan district are divided among a cluster of cities surrounding New York Bay, and are not all counted, as in the case of London or other great capitals, in the strict downright unbelief. And if souls under pro- list of its inhabitants. Manhattan Island is bation may properly be prayed for, why also simply the centre, the core, of the mighty metropolis of the New World. But there can be no mistake in anybody's mind as to New York's supremacy in the business activities and relations of this continent. That is a prime fact which the whole world recognizes. The same advantages of location which have made New York the metropolis of America make it the best possible site for a great World's Fair, On the one side all the pathways of the ocean lead to New York. Here is the port of entrance to the New World, the great gateway of traffic, through which the tides of commerce flow in and out, refreshing and invigorating our country and spreading its influence to the remotest corners of the earth. There is no great city in the civilized world that foreigners can so easily visit

as New York. Just as all the great lanes of ocean travel onverge upon New York from the East, so all the great lines of land travel radiate from New York toward the West. Right here is the focus. It can be reached with sound convenience from either direction. It is the natural meeting place of ships and railroads. It is an ideal site for an assembling of the peoples of the earth, a fraternization of the inhabitants of the two hemispheres. How absurd would it be to locate such a fair in the interior of the continent, a thousand miles from the sea! But it would not only be absurd, it would be disastrous; for the nations of Europe, as the expressions already heard abroad amply attest, would take little part in an Exhibition held at any such inaccessible locality. It would become simply an exaggerated local show after the fashion of our State fairs. The whole spirit of the enterprise, as origin-

ally conceived, would vanish into thin air. There is no getting around the logic of the situation. If there is to be a World's Fair in 1892 to celebrate the discovery of America, it will have to be held in New York, because there is no other place where it-can be made

successful. And here it will be held.

The country roads are now absorbing more public attention than ever before, though it is exhibited by those who do not use them so very much to a greater degree than by those who live on them and make them. As the latest contribution to the discussion, we have received a small but well-made little pamphlet on the improvement of highways, published by the League of American Wheelmen, who do not hesitate, and no one will probably dispute their right, to claim this agitation as of their own starting. This pamphlet contains an essay by one of the most experienced of experts on our country roads and the science of road making. The ideas are essentially the same as we have already republished from the writings of Prof. SHALER, only they are of greater statistical detail.

We do not for a moment desire to check the enthusiasm of the wheelmen for promoting the improvement of our national highways through the dissemination of better knowledge of how to make them, but Liberals, Livy would find the term pre- very foundation of the franchise. There our esteemed contemporary, the Philadel-

would seem to be no good reason why this | phia Inquirer, gives an interesting explanation of the state of the roads as they are today in a certain region:

Nobedy denies the manifest advantages of good roads, but conversation with farmers in eastern Pennsylvania develops the fact that in the present condition of farming many farmers say that the outlay necessary to improve the roads is not warranted. During the summer mouths the roads are good enough most of the time under the present system, and a dirt road in good order is pleasanter to travel on than a turngike. In the winter time travel is done by railroad, heated cars being pleasanter than carriages to ride in, and the farmbanling has gotten to be so unimportant that he

can do it when the roads are good.

"These views are stated, not to controvert the desirability of better roads in the country, but as shewing that there is mother side to the question which should be considered."

No one wishes more than THE SUN to see the members of the American wheelmen multiply into figures as yet unthought of, or no one wishes more heartly than THE SUN that these altitudinous divers, the modern bleyelers, should have a path along which their machines might flow as smoothly as an ice cake down a North River slide.

Yet, who is to determine the quality of the country roads over the judgment of the local residents? Who is a better arbiter as to how good it is worth while to make a road than the farmer?

The Figure Asked For.

The foundation of the World's Fair in 1892-3 has been laid and recorded by the subscription of five million dollars. We extend our compliments to the almost innumerable members of this great association of publicspirited and far-seeing American citizens and New Yorkers. Now that the money has been subscribed, we can pause to reconsider the vastness of the enterprise, the magnificence of its promise, and the imperative duty to which fate has led us, by making New York all that it is, to work unceasingly until the Fair is ready for the world to use.

Five million dollars is a noble sum. The subscription of it has created no public spirit that New York did not have before, but it has afforded an opportunity for its concentration and display, such as perhaps we have never had since the time when the United States, the land over, put themselves in readiness for war.

After these reflections have passed let us then resolve to go on, "we" here meaning such of us as have not yet joined in the movement. There are many times five millions in the hands of New York's citizens which might easily be devoted to the preparation of the Fair. We have the first five. Give the second without delay. New York should send her check to Congress for \$10,000,000 before Congress is ready to deal with the subject.

There is no longer any room for doubt. Chicago's entire subscription to an imaginary World's Fair fund was given by the Chicago Herald of Thursday last as \$1,317,000.

CALLING IN THE DEPOSITS.

Secretary Windom's Notice to National Banks Melding Government Funds. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The following an

nouncement was made public this afternoon: The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to reduce the number of national bank depositaries and the amount of public moneys kept therewith. It is intended to make this reduction in such a manner as to avoid as far as possible any disturbance to the business of the country.

"A transfer to the Sub-Freasury on or before Jan. 15, 1890, of about 10 per cent, of their holdings of public moneys will be required from banks having in active accounts about 10 per cent. of the surplus held by them over and above the amount needed for the conve nience of the public service; or, if the banks wish to sell to the Government the bonds fur wish to sell to the Government the bonds furnished as security for these deposits, the Secretary will purchase them and retain from the proceeds of sale the amount which otherwise would have to be deposited as above stated, sending checks to the banks for the residue.

"Other calls will be made from time to time, but always with due regard to business interests until the public moneys with the banks shall have been reduced to the amount needed for current public business, and the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of United States bonds. Banks desiring to dispose of the entire amount of bonds furnished as security for public deposits will not, of course, be limited to the 10 per cent transfer of the first call."

In conversation with the Secretary he ex-

In conversation with the Secretary he explained that the phrase "banks having active accounts," refers to the national banks with which the Government, through its public officers in various parts of the country, transact current business by depositing Government revenues from time to time, and drawing upon them through checks of disbursing officers. The banks having inactive accounts are those otherwise known in the Treasury Department as "surplus banks," being those designated by Secretary Fairchild solely as depositaries for portions of the Treasury surplus. The total amount of the Government deposits in banks of both these classes is now about \$47,000,000. The ordinary amount of public funds distributed among all the depositaries has been from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, but ran up in 1887 to about \$20,000,000.

In response to a question Secretary Windom further said that the rates at which bonds will be purchased from the banks desiring to dispose of them to the Government will be the rates fixed and paid to the public by the Treasury on the date at which any individual bank may notify the Department of its desire to sell them. The work of sending out notices to the banks, some 286 in number of letters were malled this swening. The following is the form of notification addressed to each of the so-called "surplus" or "inactive account" banks. (The letter copied is one addressed to a small national bank having a total Government deposit of \$55,000,) In conversation with the Secretary he ex-

national bank having a total Government deposit of \$55,000.)

Treasure Department, Office of the Sucretary, Wamington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1889.

Io —— Cather — National Bank.
Sin: The department has decided to reduce the number of National Bank depositaries and the amount of public moneys kept therewith, which at present are rargely in sacess of the requirements of the public service. It is desired to make the reduction with the least possible inconvenience to business interests. To this end you are instructed to deposit, on or before Jan. 16, 1800, from finds to the credit of the Treasurer of the Justice of the transfer of the state, to the credit with an Assistant Treasurer of the United State of the Cather of the State of the Cather of the State of

The form of notification to the so-called active account banks" differs from the above by containing the following statement instead of the notice of total withdrawal.

"Other calls will be made from time to time until the amount shall have been reduced to (blank) dollars; or, if you prefer it, the entire amount to be transferred may be deposited at once."

Wonderful Progress, Prof. Deepe-I see that Volapuk is being

studied by many people, and even in this city I have found that a number of people speak it. Prof. Profounde-Indeed! And whom have you heard "A great many of the elevated road brakemen." The Secret was Safe. "Sh!" said the rabbit; "the guinea pig will

"No matter if he does," replied the pussy cat; "the guines pig is not a tail-bearer.

A New Authority. "I don't see why they are talking so much out the race preplem." quoth Mr. Barkins. just as much money in the North this year on races as any Southerner has, and I den't kick."

Plat Irony. Shirt to Wrists-So you are in trouble again Wrists to Shirt-Well, you are well ironed.

The "Seventh Day Christian." O THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you the lady who wrote recently about a seventh day to send you her address, and then will you send the book of the send you her address. For. 24, 1880, If the writer of the two letters will send us her address

we will forward it.

NEEDS OF OUR NAVE. What the Bureau Chiefs, the Annapolt

Vistiers, and Others Reco WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- Hitherto Admiral Porter has been wont to improve the opporunity furnished him in his annual report by discussing at length current points of interest n naval construction and administration. But this year the veteran officer's prolonged and serious illness has evidently made him content to give only a record of the year's inspections with the single suggestion that better forms should be adopted for exercise reports, and that these latter, now sent to him for examination, should hereafter be forwarded directly to

the Bureau of Navigation.

The new Secretary does not lack for recom mendations from the various chiefs of the bureaus. The desirability of strengthening the enlisted force is generally recognized. Some of the new vessels may require larger comple ments than those which they replace, and in future years we shall presumably have a greater number of vessels in commission than now. Mobilization takes into view men as well as vessels, and this is the ground on which Commodore Walker's argument for the proposed naval reserve is based. The Whitthorn bill will be offered next week in the Fifty-first Congress, and since New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island have already made local laws anticipating its passage, immediately after its enactment a militia several thousand strong would spring up. If in addition, the prodoubling of the numbers of naval apprentices should be authorized by Congress. there would be a better source of reliance for the personnel of the navy. The increase of the marine corps has been strongly urged, but the

the cersonnel of the navy. The increase of the marine corps has been strongly urged, but the extraordinary drain of desertion in this body may cause Congressmen to hesitate. One argument, however, for Increase is that there is "too much work" for the marines now and that their fatigue is the cause of their running away, so that an increase of their numbers might make them more content.

A second need which has been urged is that of improving the condition of the engineer corps. Chief Engineer Melville says that the reason why the very best mechanics rarely serve more than one cruise is the lack of accommodation for them on shipboard. He urges that there is not enough distinction in this respect between the petty officers and the coal heavers, and asks for the former "an apartment with bunks and a table, about like the present steerage, where the petty officers can have some degree of privacy, rest, and sleep when off watch, and keep their clothes decently." He would also increase the engineer force to three hundred, and have a practice ship for firemen and skilled artificers. Every new vessel, he thinks, should be made tofcruise at first entirely under forced draught, until the men are used to it. He would also open the engineer corps to the graduates of the great technical schools as well as to those of the Naval Academy, on the ground that a young man who fits himself without cost to the Government for the naval service should have the same chance to enter it as one whose education has been paid for by the Government. This last suggestion sufficiently indicates the radical character of some of the views expressed by the Chief Engineer.

have the same chance to enter it as one whose education has been paid for by the Government. This last suggestion sufficiently indicates the radical character of some of the views expressed by the Chief Engineer.

The fitting up of the navy yards for a greater degree of usefulness is another subject which receives attention in the bureau reports, and is certain to be advocated by Secretary Tracy. The plans in contemplation would require the expenditure of millions of dollars for this purpose. One object would be the construction of a greater proportion of the new vessels in the dovernment yards. The policy of the Administration seems to be definitely tending toward giving great prominence to heavily armored ships, and the navy yards would receive much of this kind of construction.

As to the Naval Academy, the late Board of Visitors has renewed the recommendation that the course should be reduced from six years to four, commissions as ensigns being then furnished to as many of the graduates as are required for filling existing vacancies. This is a sensible view, since if young men are to be relegated to civil life for lack of vacancies in the naval service it is only fair to do this as promptly as possible. The proposal that surplus graduates should be furnished to the revenue marine corps is also judicious, unless instead the revenue marine should itself be transferred to the Navy Department. The recommendation that candidates for entrance to the Academy should be designated a year in advance is simply an adoption of the regulation recently applied with gratifying success to West Point. Another good suggestion is a reduction of the number of cadets to be annually entered at Annapolis, since this is now habitually far in excess of the current needs of the service. With these subjects and the reorganization bills and the proposed new pay systems and retired list for enlisted men, Congress will find sufficient material on its hands for naval legislation.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Our own Wild Turkey has been successfully accid-natized in Austria. There are great flocks of them in he forests belonging to Count Brenner. Nearsightedness is overrunning the French people at such as the Germans. Among the senter he different French colleges more than 46 per cent are

Watta, the spiist, and husband of Ellen Terry, has decided to give his paintings, about fifty in number and including portraits of some of the most celebrated men The audit of the dock strike accounts is at last com-

piete. The total amount of money received from all sources was in round numbers £48,000, of which £30,800, nearly two-thirds, came from Australia. The various ritish trades unions subscribed £4,000. The new Mayor of Birmingham, at a meeting of the

Dioceasan Church of England Temperance Society, said that from enquiries he had made at Somerset House he found that ont of 688 shareholders in local breweries 115 (or more than one-gixth) were clergymen and women. One of the most important collections of Napoleans will be sold at the sale of Sir John Harnage's library It numbers upward of 250 volumes dating from 1795 to 1855, including memoirs of all kinds of both the Em peror and the men who made up his circle. It is though in England that it will very likely come to America.

The power of one of the greatest political figures of the day, perhaps of all time, is said to be on the wane The Empress Dowager of China has been shorn of he prestige by the rebellious independence of the young Emperor. He refused to see the bride which she forced upon him, and has been issuing vigorous decrees on his own account. He has been consuring the old Ministe

right and left, particularly Chang Chi Tung.
French animosity against the Germans bubbled up vigorously at the recent election of a successor to the late Baron de Witte, the Foreign Associate of the In stitute. Prof. Momsen, the historian of Rome, and Prof. Curtius, the historian of Greece, both Berliners were the competing candidates. Both were prett searchingly discussed, from an essentially Frenc standpoint, and at last Curtius was elected.

A young man of Warsaw ordered a dress suit from a

allor, who agreed to deliver it on a certain day. The latter failed, and hence a curious lawsuit. The plain tiff allered that he had arranged to go to an ev party a: which he had resolved to offer his hand to the daughter of the bouse. Because of the failure of his dress coat he could not go, but his rival went, proposed and was accepted, and the plaintiff considered himse

The Boy, the Goats, and the Cotton, From the Times-Democrat The Times-Democrat is in receipt of the fol-lowing interesting narrative:

To the Editor of the Times Democrat :

Macon, Mist., Nov. 19, 1868.

Logan Cline, a lad of 14 years, has just sold to N. Scales & Co. of this city a bale of cotton weighing Se2 pounds, raised by himself, all the cultivating being done with a pair of goats. The bale was drawn down town by the same pair of goats, and attracted much attention by the novelty of the sight. In addition to this Logan has done all the chores for two families, his mother's and grandmother's, cut the wood, kept up fences or thirty acres of town loss, cultivated two gardens, shingled several cabins and outhouses, and still says he is not kept very busy. Yours truly, W. F. FRESE. is not kept very busy. Yours traity. W. F. Farsha.

This is a magnificent record—one of which any boy might be proud. The achievement of Logan Cline shows of what stuff the youth of the South are made, and is an honor to the South are made, and is an honor to the State of Mississippi, which gave him birth.

It is of such inds as this young Mississippian that the ranks of our men of force and vigor bave been recruited. It is to such industry and persecerance that we must look for the greatness and glory that shall be ours in the future as in the past. The war with its devastation and wreek and ruin isft little but the bare soil of the Southland with its wonderfully fertile possibilities. But our self-reliant manhood and our resolve to restore the waste places to their former condition of fruitfulness and increase have combined to give new life to a once heartless people, and to Logan Cline and boys of his pluck and energy do we owe our present emergence from a period of gloom and desolation. The South is "coming on."

Where Can a Woman Get Her Face Washed ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As I was taking my morning cocktail a poor, bedraggied woman came in begging for assistance, on the ground that she had no money and had been obliged to sieep all night in had no money and had been obliged to sleep all night in the park. "Well," said a prosperous merchant. "If would not occut you anything to get your face washed." and with this stinging rebuil the departed.
By this time I was embodished to ask. "Where can sharet her face washed for notifitig!" The combined two-wiedge of all the assembled persons was not able to answer this question. Is there such a place, and If not, should there not in the multitude of New York char-abould there and in the multitude of New York char-ties, be such a place!

I. B. Paux, 137 Broadway.

Ease your cough by using Dr. Javne's Expectorant, a sure and heipful medicine for all throat and long all means and a curative for asthma --da

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

The celebration of the students of Princeton still goo on with undiminished vigor and a considerable degree of uncertainty. The streets are still decorated with groups of exceedingly young men with bright pillow buttons in their buttonholes and who invariably travel in pairs. It is rather a question in most cases if the rould succeed in travelling at all singly. Everywher the callege boy is in sight, and though some of the Yale men managed to keep the pace up until last night, the majority of them dropped out of sight and the town was given up almost exclusively to orange and black has probably occurred to most New Yorkers that see are results about a college football vistory which he parents cannot be reasonably expected to approve of

The reception which Mr. Falmer gave to Miss Mary core of London the other day served to introduce t New York ladies an actress whose fame is almost a wide socially as it is theatrically. Both Miss Moore and Mr. Wyndham are among the most popular people in Louden, and their popularity is based fully as much on their social qualities as on their work at the theatre This condition of things is so well recognised in Eng-land that the manager of the Oriterion company and his leading lady are as much sought after as Mr. Irving himself. Mr. Wyndham gives teas, luncheons, and breakfasts innumerable in his sing quarters over the Criterion, and occasionally on the stage itself, and Miss Moore is a component and important part of all these

The syndicating of reading matter through the news papers of the country at large has led to a very quee development. One of the brightest of the humorous recklies now issues whole weekly papers to the smaller cities, giving them the best work of New York artists New York wits, and New York printers. Companies are formed in the small cities, and they look after the circulation and advertising while the New York concern attends to the publishing. The consequence is that listic places like Syracuse, Albany, Trenton, and Pough-keepsic now possess very artistic and attractive week-lies that they never could have had by any other means.

In a little town near Chicago there is a school hous close to the tracks of a trunk line railroad. The consequence of this juxtaposition of the two things is one that never would occur to any but the boylsh mind. The boys got up a game which consisted in their seeing which one should be the last to jump across the track in front of the express train that passes there at fifty miles an hour just after school ists out. This game has already cost at least three lives. The other day a rall-road employee went to the mother of one of the boys to tell her what her son was doing. She told him she could take care of her own children and wanted no inter ference by tattletaies. She gave him ascoiding he will never forget. One reason why be will never forget it is that the boy was killed by the express train one week afterward. The engineer said he saw the boy standing cross it ahead of the train.

In the windows of the principal clothing stores in De troit one now sees live turkeys, fantastically dressed in garments made of cheap United States flags. In those teres a turkey is given away to whomsoever buys a suit

There is an uncommonly frank and humorous darky porter on one of the Wagner cars that ply between Chi ago and New York. The other day, when he appeared before the passengers, brush in hand, to get them all to stand up and deliver their quarters and half dollars in the usual way, this is what he said: "Stand up tell I brush you off, gemmen. It don't amount to nothin', and you may not need it, but you want to let me go through the motions, so's to feel as if I carned what you're goin to give me."

Women who are acquatemed to travelling now carry obes and blankets on the cars precisely as they do on the steamships. They unstrap them and use them during the daytime to throw over their skirts wheneve they feel like putting their feet on the seats in front of them in the parior and sleeping cars. Thus equipped it natters not how far their skirts may work up above their shoes-the blankets cover them from the kness down. Of couse they explain that they carry the robes to save themselves from colds. On the other hand, the colored porters of the same cars keep the temperature at 90°, and would consider themselves incompetent if a whill of fresh air should steal into a car in their charge.

The new canes which are occasionally seen in the hands of men up town combine a good many valuable points under the usual and neat looking exterior. The cane generally has a silver handle of the ordinary right aprie shape, with a small watch set in one corne lower end of the handle is arranged so that it will held a deliar in five-cent pieces, a spring pushing the coins up so that one may be drawn out at the top by a gloved thumb or finger. The other and of the handle has spring top, and is fitted to carry matches. Thus equipped particularly in the winter when unbuttoning two three coats to get at a watch, a match box, or a pocket

The social interest in the new departure of Dock.

son of Mrs. Padelford, who is to appear in an operett calleds. The Tallapeosa. Mrs. Padelford had more than s local reputation in Philadelphia, where she was known in the coterie of pretty women, among whom Mrs. Baron Blanc, then Betty Reigel, and Mrs. James Nickerson figured. There was a great amount of talk when all three of these ladies decided to go on the Mrs. Reigel made her appearance in phia, and after a season married a cousin of Frederick Gebhard's and settled down in New York. She is now familiar figure in the Park, and is said to be one of the best horsewomen in the country. Mrs. Padel ford's husband-the pair are divorced-is a fa miliar figure in Delmonico's. Mrs. Nickerson to go on the stage in one of Charles Frohman's cam, panies. A number of Philadelphians, who came over to see the football game, are remaining over to be present at Mrs. Padelford's debut at Dockstader's Mrs. Baror Blanc, by the way, occupied a box at the Fifth Avenue Theatre a night or two since adjoining one in which Mrs. George Gould sat with her husband. There was a constant levelling of lorgnettes at the two boxes. It would probably be difficult to pick out two more dis-similar types of women than the dark, sedate, and retiring Mrs. Edith Kingdon-Gould and the radiant blond attractiveness of Mrs. Blanc. When Mr. Barrett received a curtain call after the third act be came out an bowed with the utmost impressiveness toward the two boxes. The audience went home wondering which of the two ladies he had bewed to. It was Mrs. Gould. George Gould and the English actor became clos friends in England two years ago.

Within the next two years the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue will be a show place to which New Yorkers can direct their country cousing. The let on the east side of Fifth avenue, which has been owned by the Bonners for a great many years, has of late been parcelled off and sold to millienaires, who are already beginning to build. Cornelius Vanderbilt's magnificen residence is on one corner, the beautiful house of ex residence is en one corner, the beautiful house of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney is on another, while the northeast corner is occupied by the white marble mansion of Floyd Jones. On the only remain-ing corner, which the Bonners have just sold, C. P. Huntington will build a house, and ad-joining that will be a new residence to be occupied by Wm. Waldorf Asior. It is saidjthat the Bonners think of putting a large house on the remaining portion of their big plot of ground With such millionaires as Hunting-ton, Astor, Whitney, Vanderbilt, and Honner around the corner of Fifty-seventh atreet, the locality will offer a tempting rallying ground for the Anarchists who wal up Fifth avenue on Sunday afternoon and rail at the

Yesterday a man very much under the influence of liquor walked into one of the best hotels up town and insisted upon having a drink. He ordered whiskey in a very loud tone, and the bartender with the utmos ity drew a glass of beer and placed it before him. The man kept on demanding whiskey with a great deal of determination. No attention was paid to him, however and after a few rambling remarks he seized the giase beer and drank it spitefully down. Immediately a change came over him. The beer seemed to have a mollifying effect, and after wandering almiessly around the place be paid his check and calmly departed

"That is a rule we have all adopted," asid the bar-tender, carelessly, "We do not consider it right to give a drunkard whiskey that will set him fighting grasy, and we cannot throw a man out of the place simply be-cause he has drank too much. Beer nearly always has the effect of calming down the nerves of a whiskey drunkard, and the curious thing is that it acts almost a once. When a man gets to the condition where he m have a drink at any hazard, he will take anything in a liquid form that is placed before him. A good glass of beer is the best thing in the world to straighten up on The ha, enders all over the city are now working or the same plan with those who have been drinking too much and who are naturally quarrelsome. The been quiets them down and does them no harm."

The term "Johnnie," which was originally coined in London, is now very generally used in New York to de-scribe the peculiar class of pallid youngsters who hang around stage doors and frequent buriesque theatres The distinction between a Johnnie and a dude seems to be that the former has money, while nothing is needed to equip the latter but a silver-headed silck, a cigarette, considerable ill health, and a vapid smile. The Johnni also an improvement on the duds to the extent that he has an object in life beyond eigarette smoking, even if that object is only the worship of a stage divinity.

This story is told by a Cornell student of President White and the college football team of '74. A mate had been arranged between the clevens of Cornell and Rochester universities, and it was to take place in Ge-neva. When the captain of the Cornell team called upon President White for permission to go to Geneva "What, go all that distance to kick a bag of wind!" President White exclaimed. "Never gentlemen with my permission. Just think, and you'll see that it is ridiculous to go kicking a bag around a ten-acre lat. Then to think of going lifty miles to do it?" . The ground did not take place.

The pittless storm of Wednesday had no effect whatever on operagoers. The Metropolitan blossomed out with fair faces, gay tollets, and genuine enthusiasm for the per-

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

formance. The occupants of boxes on the first and second tiers were much the same as last winter, Mrs. and Miss McClellan, Mrs. Whitney, and the Prince and Princess Brancacce being almost the only strangers. The limited number of debutantes for this year's tourney were represented by Miss Louise Shepard. who, with Mr. Elisha Dyer, Sd. in assiduous attendance, was chaperoned by her aunt, Mrs W. D. Sloane : Miss Juliet Morgan, Miss Heber Bishop, in white and green; Miss Lanier, Miss Stokes, Miss Caroline Goodridge, and Music Helen Dinamora at pratty etria

Besides these the group that attracted most attention were in box 24, where Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. Burke-Roche, and Mrs. Coleman Drayton sat side by side. Mrs. Astor was su perb in black satin and velvet, with a profusion of diamonds, Mrs. Burke-Boche radiant in a lovely white and gold arrangement, while Mrs. Drayton looked more than usually well. In Mrs. Hitchcock's box Mrs. E. M. Padelford's pale, quiet beauty was to many even more at-tractive than Miss Langdon's, who, on the op-posite side of the house, was superbly handsome in a yellow gown lighted up with a moderate display of jewels.

Among the younger girls Miss Amy Bend, in rose pink, looked as fair as a flower, while Mis-Julia Rogers and Miss Angelica Gerry wore the same becoming color. As was expected, there was a scant attendance of young men. notables and eligibles to the number of thirty having steamed down in the rain and gleom to Hempstead, where a dinner was given to the most popular man of the Meadowbrook Club Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and a handsome piece of plate presented to him in acknowle edgment of his pluck, spirit, and admirable management as M. F. H., and also of his disinterested efforts for the success of the hunt,

Wednesday night's festivities had scarcely come to an end when the bright clear dawn of Thanksgiving Day was ushered in, and trains began to arrive at an early hour at Hempstead with guests for Mrs. Elifott Boosevelt's luncheon. All the hunting set, who were left in town, came down for the novel sports that had been promised, and besides these there were Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Whitney. Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, and Mrs. Frederick Bronson. The animal race, as it was called albeit birds and feathered fowl were conspicuous contestants, began in the Polo grounds at the back of the club house directly after luncheon, and proved to be the most original, amusing and mirth-provoking sport of the season. Pigs, sheep, goats, cats, gobblers, pigeons, roosters, and ducks, indeed all the barnyard dignitaries, were artistically decked with ribbons and flowers, and driven by fair matrons and maidens with highly ornamented whips and as much earnestness of purpose as if they were urging a thoroughbred hunter to break the record at an eight-barred gate. Mrs. Ladenburg's, Mrs. Hewitt's, and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr.'s pigs gave them infinite trouble, and the ladies' pretty faces were intensely expressive as they urged their beasts to a speed they would not make. Mrs. Charles Carroll's overgrown rooster did not maintain his barndoor supremacy, while the milk-white lamb that "loved Mary so" probably suspected that his affection was not reciprocated, as he absolutely refused to take any part at all in the race. The creatures, however, made a very jolly Thanksgiving for Mrs. Boosevelt's guests, many of whom finished the day at dinners and dances elsewhere.

At Cedarhurst the distinguishing feature of the day was a hunt with a live fox, which was run to earth and killed after a ten-mile chase notwithstanding the heavy going for the horses. Luncheon at the club house dining.

wining, and dancing ended the festivities. At the Pelham Country Club an attempt was made at a run, but Westchester mud is worse than Long Island sand, and one or two men who took croppers had a specimen of the mud bath which was not altogether to their taste. The luncheop at Wilmount, Mr. Watson's beautiful place, however, was as perfect as Delmonico could make it, and, with a stringed band discoursing the sweetest music, and a charming party, which included the bride, Mrs. Borden Harriman, two English baronets, and all the pretty women of Westchester, the disappointed hunters were not to be pitied.

Of the two most prominent weddings of the week the greatest display of taste and beauty was undoubtedly at Mr. Oliver Harriman's. where his daughter was united to Mr. R. Travers. The bride, who is a pieture of youth. freshness, and innocence, stood under a huge wreath of blush roses, with her two pretty bridesmaids, Miss Post and Miss Berryman, at her side, while the row of young girls who held the ribbons, forming the aisle down which the bridal party passed, were collectively and individually studies for an artist. Among the handsomest of them were Miss Amy E Miss Heckscher, Miss Hargous, and Miss

The wedding of Miss Edyth Newcomb and Mr. Reginald Ward was on a scale of magnificcence that suggested a golden or a diamond wedding fifty or seventy-five lyears in advance Indeed the brides of the present day seem to start with all the gold and jewels that on rare occasions came to their grandmothers after half a century of "'ammer, 'ammer, 'ammer" on matrimony's "'ard, 'ard road." Miss Newcomb was so enveloped in clouds of filmy lace and so resplendent with diamonds that her dainty little figure was almost hidden under them. She, too, had her band of maidens to hold the ribbons, among | whom Miss Flora Davis and Miss Helen Dinsmore attracted the nost admiring notice.

This week teas and weddings will have it all their own way. Mrs. Pierpont Morgan's second small and early being the only evening entertainment. To-morrow and Tuesday there will be débutante receptions at Mrs. Philip Bands's and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's. On Wednesday at 3:30 P. M. Grace Church will be open for the marriage of Miss Fanny Bowdoin and Mr. Daniel Parish Kingsford. A reception will follow at Mr. Bowdoin's house in Park avenue. On Thursday comes the marriage of Miss Mars Louise Barbey and Mr. Alfred L. Seton, Jr., at noon in St. Bartholomew's Church, and the first meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at Miss Furniss's in Fifth avenue. For Friday and Saturday cards for teas are as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa, and by Saturday night the novelty will have worn off and everybody

be heartly tired of them. With the approach of Christmas the usual appeals to the pockets of the charitable begin to multiply. On Tuesday a bazaar will open at Sherry's new rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, for the benefit of the House of the Holy Comforter Free Home for Incurables at 355 West Twenty-third street Among the patronesses are Mrs. Wm. C. White ney, Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. Wm. C. Schermerhorn. Mrs. Frederic W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Bieb ard Irvin, and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury. The annual fair for the destitute blind is to take place at the Hotel Brunswick on Thursday and Friday. The ladies who have it in charge are Mrs. Beimont, Mrs. Heckscher, and Mrs. Berryman, No charity appeals more strongly to kind and generous hearts than the helplessness of those who are compelled to go through life poor and sightless.

Among the arrivals by the Etruria, due today, will be Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and the Hon, James Otis, Mrs. and Miss Otis.

A recently received letter from Dresden says: Last night we went to hear the American singer, Nigita. She was born in Washington and is wonderful. Her voice is perfectly exquisite, and she is so young. She sang German and Italian, but we were very anxious to hear her sing an English ballad, as this is the greatest test of a voice. So I wrote her a card and one of the ushers handed it to her. After her next song she answered the encore with 'Home, Sweet Home." I think it was the most exquisite thing I ever listened to. Every one stood up and the Americans nearly washed her away with tours.?